

Library

RECEIVED
14 DEC 1960
1960

Urban District of Stanley

— * —

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and the

Public Health Inspector

(D. WALKER, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

1960

WAKEFIELD

W. H. MILNES (SUCCS.) LTD.

Urban District of Stanley



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

and the

Public Health Inspector

(D. WALKER, Cert. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

1960

WAKEFIELD

W. H. MILNES (SUCCS.) LTD.

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,
1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stanley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Report which I have the pleasure of presenting to you in the following pages follows very closely on the lines of its immediate predecessors. No outstanding individual incident has occurred in the field of preventive medicine in your area during 1960. The health of the community has remained good and there have been no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease. The statistical returns are satisfactory and the percentage of children protected against the major epidemic diseases gives cause for satisfaction.

The changes brought about by the Mental Health Act are now well under way and I have given you some account of this in the Report.

During the year a Chiropody Service for certain groups of people has been introduced and is now in full swing.

There has been no change in the general administration of the Public Health Service. Relations have continued excellent throughout, not least with yourselves.

I should like to take this opportunity once again of saying how much I have appreciated the helpfulness of yourselves and your officials on all occasions.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATISTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1960

Area in Acres	...	...	...	5,169
Registrar General's Estimate of Population for 1960				17,250
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1960, according to Rate Book	...	...	...	5,622
Rateable Value, Year commencing 1.4.60			...	£123,415
Net Product of a Penny Rate, Year commencing 1.4.60				£489

VITAL STATISTICS IN 1960

				M.	F.	Total
Live Births.						
Legitimate	...	...	...	146	124	270
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total				147	127	274

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) 15·56

Still Births.

Legitimate	...	...	...	0	4	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total				0	4	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births 14.3

Birth Rate (live and still) per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted) 15·91

Deaths.

				M.	F.	Total
All Ages	...	...	...	97	86	183
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)			...			13·05

	M.	F.	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	1	3	4
Death Rates of Infants under 1 year :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births ...			14·60
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...			14·81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...			0·0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			10·95
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births			1·46
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			0
Rate per 1,000 population ...	...		0·0
Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...		0·0
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	...		0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	...		0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	...		37

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths ...	...	0
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	...	0·0

RECORD OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1960

Age				Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...			1	3	4
1—5 years	...	...		1	—	1
5—10	„	...	...	1	—	1
10—15	„	...	...	—	—	—
15—20	„	...	...	—	—	—
20—25	„	...	...	2	—	2
25—35	„	...	...	2	2	4
35—45	„	...	...	5	1	6
45—55	„	...	...	11	3	14
55—65	„	...	...	14	19	33
65—70	„	...	...	10	7	17
70—75	„	...	...	21	15	36
75—80	„	...	...	16	17	33
80—85	„	...	...	6	9	15
85—90	„	...	...	7	8	15
Over 90 years...	...			—	1	1
Age unknown	...			—	1	1
Totals				97	86	183

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

				Urban District of Stanley	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Aggregate of Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Population	..	..	..	17,250	1,187,270	464,690	1,651,960	*
Births	{	Live	..	274	19,644	8,291	27,935	*
		Still	..	4	438	203	641	*
		Total	..	278	20,082	8,494	28,576	*
Deaths of Infants	{	Under 1 week		3	271	113	384	*
		Under 4 weeks		3	312	130	442	*
		Under 1 year		4	442	186	628	*
Deaths (all causes)	..	..	..	183	14,484	4,485	18,969	*

CRUDE AND ADJUSTED RATES

Live Birth	..	..	.	15.9	16.5	17.8	16.9	17.1
Adjusted Live Birth	..	..	..	15.6	16.7	17.8	17.1	
Death (All causes)	..	..	..	10.6	12.2	9.7	11.5	11.5
Adjusted Death	..	..	..	13.0	12.9	11.9	12.6	
Infective and Para. Dis. excl. Tub. but incl. Syph. & other V.D.				0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..		..	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis, All Forms	..		..	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07
Cancer	..	..	..	2.20	2.10	1.67	1.98	2.16
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	.			1.68	1.97	1.53	1.85	*
Heart and Circulatory Disease	..		..	4.17	4.68	3.52	4.35	*
Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	0.58	1.25	0.96	1.17	*
Maternal Mortality	..	..	..	—	0.70	0.82	0.73	0.39
Stillbirth	..	..	..	14.4	21.8	23.9	22.4	19.7
Perinatal Mortality	..	..	..	25.2	35.3	37.2	35.9	*
Neo-natal Mortality	..	..	..	10.9	15.9	15.7	15.8	15.6
Infant Mortality	..	..	..	14.6	22.5	22.4	22.5	21.7

* Figures not available.

All the maternal mortality, still birth and perinatal mortality rates are per 1,000 live and still births.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (part-time) :—

DR. A. L. TAYLOR, M.D., D.P.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:—

D. WALKER, CERT. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:—

N. BUCKLE, CERT. R.S.H., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:—

D. POWERS.

CLERK:—

Mrs. Wood.

COMMENTS ON STATISTICAL DATA

You may remember that last year I expressed disappointment over the Infantile Mortality Rate for 1959. It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that I draw your attention to the exceedingly low rate experienced in 1960. At 14.3 per one thousand births, this is far and away the lowest ever recorded in your District. Further, you will notice that in all but one of the four deaths there were serious congenital abnormalities which would make the survival of the infant impossible.

I hope that future years will be marked by a continuance of this very low Infantile Mortality Rate.

The Death Rate, though slightly up on last year is average for the country and is not worthy of any special comment.

The Birth Rate has risen and now stands at the reasonably satisfactory figure of 15.91 per thousand of the population.

No Maternal Death occurred in 1960.

There were, however, three deaths from Lung Cancer, all in males.

The over-all picture can be considered very satisfactory.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT, 1960

CAUSE OF DEATH				MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes				97	86
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	1	..
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..
3.	Syphilitic disease ..	..	..	..	1
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..
8.	Measles ..	..	..	..	..
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	3	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	3	..
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	..	..	..	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	..	..	..	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	15	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	..	..	1	..
16.	Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	10	19
18.	Coronary disease, angina ..	..	..	27	23
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	1	2
20.	Other heart disease ..	..	..	7	7
21.	Other circulatory disease ..	..	..	3	2
22.	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..
23.	Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	1
24.	Bronchitis ..	..	..	6	..
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	..	..	2	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	2	..
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	..	..	2	..
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	1	..
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..
31.	Congenital malformations ..	..	..	..	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	6	9
33.	Motor vehicle accidents ..	..	..	2	1
34.	All other accidents ..	..	..	4	2
35.	Suicide ..	..	..	1	..
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..
Live Births.	Total	..	..	147	127
	Legitimate	..	..	146	124
	Illegitimate	..	..	1	3
Still-Births.	Total	..	..	..	4
	Legitimate	..	..	..	4
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.	Total	..	..	1	3
	Legitimate	..	..	1	3
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..
Population				17,250	
Comparability Factors :--					
Births				0.98	
Deaths				1.23	

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1960

Deaths from Stated Causes under One Year of Age

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	I
a. Epileptic fit	} ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	I
b. Congenital vascular anomaly											
c. Mongolism											
Prematurity (29 weeks gestation)	.. ..	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
Multiple Congenital deformities	.. ..	I	-	-	-	I	-	-	-	-	I
Totals	..	2	-	-	-	2	I	-	-	I	4

INFANT DEATHS PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS

1921—1930		1931—1940		1941—1950		1951—1960	
1921	98·0	1931	60·2	1941	37·8	1951	89·1
1922	98·0	1932	84·5	1942	47·6	1952	33·3
1923	87·3	1933	56·1	1943	54·2	1953	21·3
1924	89·0	1934	85·0	1944	50·2	1954	48·2
1925	103·0	1935	30·1	1945	45·0	1955	24·3
1926	98·3	1936	34·7	1946	31·7	1956	17·3
1927	67·3	1937	29·4	1947	53·1	1957	20·2
1928	81·1	1938	69·5	1948	32·3	1958	22·6
1929	62·3	1939	42·9	1949	25·3	1959	39·1
1930	65·8	1940	72·3	1950	43·0	1960	14·6
Average— 85·0		Average— 56·5		Average— 42·0		Average— 28·0	

Details of STILLBIRTHS for the past five years

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Still-Births	Proportion of Stillbirths per 100 Live Births
1956	231	3	1·3
1957	248	8	3·2
1958	266	7	2·6
1959	256	2	0·8
1960	274	4	1·46

Details of NEO-NATAL DEATHS for the past five years

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	Proportion of Neo-Natal deaths per 100 Live Births
1956	231	4	1·7
1957	248	4	1·6
1958	266	3	1·1
1959	256	3	1·1
1960	274	3	1·1

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE PREVENTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE AREA

No change has occurred during the year. Your District continues to be associated with the two neighbouring Urban Districts, and the population is slowly rising due to a considerable amount of new building which is occurring in the Divisional area. The Medical staff still consists of a Divisional Medical Officer, one Deputy Medical Officer and one Assistant Medical Officer, and is quite adequate to undertake all duties. Some increase in the volume of work undertaken by the clerical staff has occurred due to the introduction of new Services. They have managed to cope adequately, but the County Council feels that some increase in clerical staff is justified and this is in the process of being implemented.

One of the most encouraging features of the Divisional administration is the happy relationship which exists with all other bodies, and with the general practitioners in the area. I cannot imagine a more satisfactory liaison than already exists and the work which is carried out is greatly facilitated by this factor.

There have been a certain number of changes in the domiciliary nursing staff and these I have commented on later in the Report.

We still enjoy the services of one part-time Ophthalmologist, one part-time Consultant Paediatrician, and one part-time Speech Therapist.

The Mental Health section of the work has been considerably augmented, and we have now based in this office one Senior Mental Welfare Officer, and two Mental Welfare Officers who are almost exclusively occupied in this Divisional Area.

The Dental Services continue to function satisfactorily, and there has been no change in staffing. This is a valuable Service and is much appreciated by parents.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

A glance at the tables immediately following will give you some idea of the enormous volume of work which is being carried out in the School Medical Service in your area.

I can say without qualification that the physical health and wellbeing of school children have never been higher. Standards of nutrition and of hygiene are excellent and even the small hard core of families who cause concern are gradually falling into line with the vast majority of well-nourished and healthy children. So good are the standards and so few the defects found at routine medical inspections that it is now thought that a change of method may be introduced. Under the proposed new dispensation, a considerable number of routine inspections will be discontinued and instead more time taken over the small percentage of children who are found to need special care and consideration on account of physical or mental handicap.

Already, in some parts of the County, pilot schemes embodying this principle are in being and results up to date indicate that medical time is being much more usefully deployed.

All the Consultant Services available to us are working well and we have no knowledge of any undue waiting period for ophthalmic investigation, Ear, Nose and Throat, or Orthopaedic appointments.

Dr. Bowker and Dr. Dick, the two school Medical Officers, are doing an excellent job and are quite up to date with their work. We are fortunate in continuing to enjoy their services.

Relationships with Divisional Education Officers have been uniformly good and an excellent liaison with Head teachers and their staffs has been maintained.

Considerable progress in immunisation against poliomyelitis and tuberculosis has been made and extensive programmes have been carried out with the minimum of dislocation of school curricula. As a result, we feel that we are always welcome in the schools and are regarded as friends and colleagues rather than unnecessary interruptions of school work.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1960

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (by years of birth)	No. of Pupils inspected	Physical condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
1956 and later	118	118	100	—	—
1955	397	393	99	4	1
1954	158	157	99·4	1	·6
1953	398	397	99·75	1	·25
1952	265	262	98·87	3	1·13
1951	22	22	100	—	—
1950	463	458	98·92	5	1·08
1949	308	308	100	—	—
1948	14	14	100	—	—
1947	13	13	100	—	—
1946	183	180	98·36	3	1·64
1945 and earlier	366	365	99·73	1	·27
Total	2,705	2,687	99·33	18	·67

**PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation
with Vermin)**

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective Vision (exclu- ding squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded	Total individual pupils.
1956 and later ...	2	16	17
1955 ...	17	59	72
1954 ...	2	27	28
1953 ...	18	45	58
1952 ...	21	40	54
1951 ...	4	4	7
1950 ...	31	58	89
1949 ...	14	9	21
1948 ...	—	—	—
1947 ...	1	1	2
1946 ...	14	29	34
1945 and earlier ...	33	38	70
Total ...	157	326	452

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ...	52
Number of Re-inspections ...	68
	120

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	21,276
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	103
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued. (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

**DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING
THE YEAR 1960
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS**

Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin ...	19	3	12	—	33	3	64	6
Eyes—a. Vision ...	24	6	31	10	102	36	157	52
b. Squint ...	7	2	—	1	8	8	15	11
c. Other ...	4	—	2	1	8	1	14	2
Ears—a. Hearing ...	4	3	5	1	17	6	26	10
b. Otitis Media	26	—	4	—	12	—	42	—
c. Other ...	—	—	—	1	9	—	9	1
Nose and Throat ...	12	3	2	—	19	3	33	6
Speech ...	4	5	—	—	13	6	17	11
Lymphatic Glands ...	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3
Heart ...	1	4	1	3	1	15	3	22
Lungs ...	13	1	5	—	17	1	35	2
Developmental—								
a. Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
b. Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Orthopaedic—								
a. Posture ...	—	—	2	1	14	1	16	2
b. Feet ...	3	3	5	2	5	3	13	8
c. Other ...	1	2	—	—	8	3	9	5
Nervous System—								
a. Epilepsy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
b. Other ...	3	—	—	—	3	4	6	4
Psychological—								
a. Development	2	3	—	2	1	—	3	5
b. Stability ...	10	2	1	2	8	2	19	6
Abdomen ...	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	2
Other ...	4	3	3	—	12	—	19	3
Total ...	140	40	73	24	295	99	508	163

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
	Pupils Requiring Treatment	Pupils Requiring Observation
Skin	2	—
Eyes—		
a. Vision	2	—
b. Squint	—	—
c. Other	—	—
Ears—		
a. Hearing	—	—
b. Otitis Media	1	1
c. Other	—	—
Nose and Throat	1	—
Speech	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	—
Heart	1	—
Lungs	—	—
Developmental—		
a. Hernia	—	—
b. Other	—	—
Orthopaedic—		
a. Posture	—	—
b. Feet	—	—
c. Other	1	—
Nervous System—		
a. Epilepsy	—	—
b. Other	—	—
Psychological—		
a. Development	—	—
b. Stability	—	1
Abdomen	—	—
Other	—	—

**TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL
SCHOOLS)**

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	2
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	575
Total ...	577
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	519

**DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND
THROAT**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment	
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	8
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	1
Received other forms of treat- ment	—
Total ...	11
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1960	—
(b) in previous years ...	9

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments ...	18
Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—
Total ...	18

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (Excluding uncleanliness)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (a) Scalp ...	—
(b) Body ...	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo ...	5
Other skin diseases ...	3
Total ...	8

CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guid- ance Clinics ...	12

SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech thera- pists ...	60

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Pupils with minor ailments ...	37
Pupils who were admitted for convalescent treatment under School Health Service arran- gements during 1960 ...	4
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	502
Other than above— U.V.R. Treatment ...	38
Total ...	581

CONSULTANT E.N.T. SERVICE

No Consultant E.N.T. Clinic held during 1960

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE**Consultant Clinic.**

Number of sessions held during year ... 11

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of individual patients seen by Consultant, including those continuing attendance from previous year	—	6
No. of individual patients referred for opera- tive treatment as short-stay cases only ...	—	2
Recommended long-stay hospital school ...	—	—
Recommended treatment by orthopaedic nurse or physiotherapist:—		
(a) at treatment centres	—	—
(b) domiciliary	—	—
No. of children who obtained operative treat- ment during the year	—	1
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	—	8
Treatment Centres		
No. of sessions held during year	46	
	Pre-school children	School children
Total number of patients treated (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	2	16
Total number of attendances	7	172
Domiciliary Treatment		
Total number treated	—	—
Total number of visits to patients' homes ...	—	—
Appliances		
Number of appliances—(a) recommended ...	—	—
(b) obtained ...	—	—

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

Consultant Clinics.

Number of sessions held during the year 10

	Pre-school children	School children
Number of individual patients seen :—		
(a) new cases	18	20
(b) cases attending from previous year(s)	6	28
Total number of attendances at clinics ...	48	88

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

No. of examinations carried out during the year ... 32

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933 EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Number of children examined during the year in
connection with applications :—

(a) for employment (including entertainments) 86
 (b) No. of (a) found unfit —

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

No. of sessions held during the year	224	
	Pre-School children	School children
No. of children treated during the year	13	25
Total No. of attendances ...	272	582

PAEDIATRIC SERVICE

Summary of type of defect for which referred

Defect or Disease	Pre-School	School
Central Nervous System	—	2
Heart and Circulatory System ...	—	5
Respiratory System, including E.N.T. Defects	5	5
Orthopaedic	3	2
Skin	1	—
Mental Defect, including Educational Sub-normality	2	2
Congenital Deformities	2	—
Gastro-intestinal System	—	1
Genito-urinary System	—	1
Glands	—	2
Nutritional	1	4
Developmental	9	10
Rheumatism	—	1
Incontinence	1	12
Unclassified	—	1
Totals	24	48

SPEECH THERAPY

Total number of sessions held during the year ...	...	198
No. of new cases treated during the year	... ..	25
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	... ..	35
Total number of cases treated	... ..	60
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of the year	...	12
No. of visits made to schools	... ..	3
No. of home visits ...	... ..	1

Analysis of Cases treated during the year :—

	Boys	Girls
Stammering	2	1
Defects of articulation—		
(a) Dyslalia	27	8
(b) Sigmatism	1	1
(c) Rhinolalia, due to—		
(i) Cleft Palate	1	2
(ii) Nasal obstruction	—	—
(d) Dysarthria	—	—
Aphasia	—	—
Defective speech due to—		
(i) Educational sub-normality	7	1
(ii) Deafness	—	1
Retarded speech development	2	1
Dysphonia	—	—
Other defects —		
Rhotacism	3	—
Idioglossia	2	—
Total	45	15
Analysis of Cases discharged :—		
No. of children discharged during year—		
Speech normal	8	3
Speech improved	5	1
Unsuitable for treatment	3	—
Non-co-operation	—	—
Left school	—	—
Left district	1	1
Other reasons—		
Treatment refused by parents	1	3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The percentage of children who have received two or three injections against Poliomyelitis can be considered very satisfactory. Indeed, it is rather higher than the average for the County, or for the Country as a whole. Reference to the table will give you some idea of the amount of work which has been carried out. There is, of course, no room for complacency, and every effort is being made by the Health Visiting Staff and by the family doctors practising in the area to encourage acceptance of immunisation. There is increasing evidence that a high level of immunisation is accompanied by a low incidence of the disease. Sufficient experience has been gained here and in America to allow one to conclude that the experimental stage is now over and that immunisation against poliomyelitis has taken its place with the older procedures against smallpox, diphtheria, etc.

There is now almost universal use of Triple Vaccine, giving protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

I should like here to pay tribute to the Health Visitors working in your area whose efforts in the field of health education have been largely responsible for the satisfactory total of children given protection. Our percentage compares very favourably with others and the entire absence of Diphtheria from the community, together with a continuing extremely low incidence of Whooping Cough, gives striking indication of the effectiveness of this preventive measure.

As I wrote last year, the age at which Smallpox vaccination is now offered has been raised to the beginning of the second year of life. Consequent on this there was some temporary fall until the time lag was caught up. In spite of this, however, there has been a reasonably satisfactory total of children vaccinated and every effort will be made to see that this is maintained.

B.C.G. vaccination is now offered to all school children over the age of 13 years and here again the response can be considered reasonably satisfactory. B.C.G. vaccination has now been practised for several years and is found to be safe and free from unpleasant complications. We have no knowledge of any untoward ill effects, and it is significant that the numbers of children whose parents accept this protection is showing no sign of diminishing.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination during 1960

CLASS	Number vaccinated with two injections during the year ended 31st December, 1960
Children born in the years 1943—1959 	924
Young persons born in the years 1933—1944 	314
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday 	880
Others 	26
TOTAL	2,144

In addition to the above, 100 c.cs of vaccine were issued for vaccination of Hospital Staff:—

Total number of persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1960—

Children 	10,828
Others 	4,640
Total ...	15,468

Number of persons who had received one injection only at 31st December, 1960—

Children 	125
Young Persons ...	2
26 — 40 years ...	72
Others 	—
Total ...	199

Number of persons who had received three injections at 31st December, 1960 ... 12,647

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Immunisation carried out during the year

	Age at final injection			
	Under 1	1 — 4	5 — 14	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation (including temporary residents) ...	735	132	292	1159
Total - number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) ...	—	68	1288	1356

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. Born in Year	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959-1956	5—9 1955-1951	10—14 1950-1946	under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
1956—1960 ...	263	2133	2254	1896	6536
1955 or earlier	—	—	813	2340	3153

No case of Diphtheria occurred in the Division during the year.

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Immunisation carried out during the year

Age at Final injection	Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	254
6 months to one year	373
1—2 years	61
2—3 years	18
3—4 years	25
Total ...	781

Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Age at 31.12.60 i.e. born in year:—	Under 1 1960	1 to 4 1959–1956	5 to 9 1955–1951	10 to 14 1950–1946	Under 15 Total
Number immunised ...	259	2,147	1,604	91	4,101

Whooping Cough notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation during the year

Age at date of notification	No. of cases notified	No. of cases included in preceding column in which child completed a full course of immunisation
Under 1	5	2
1	8	—
2	13	7
3	4	1
4	15	3
5 — 9	33	4
10 — 14	4	—
Totals ...	82	17

No death occurred from Whooping Cough in the Division during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

**Number of Persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated
during the year**

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	283	28	12	16	30	369
Number Re-Vaccinated ...	—	—	1	6	37	44

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

Immunisation carried out during the year

Age at final injection			Number of children who received protection against tetanus (including temporary residents)
Under 6 months	...	...	243
6 months to 1 year	...	...	326
1 — 2 years	...	...	52
2 — 3 years	...	...	19
3 — 4 years	...	...	15
Over 4 years	...	...	22
Total			677

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13-YEAR OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. No. of medical officers (including Divisional Medical Officer) approved to undertake B.C.G. Vaccination	3
---	---

Acceptances

(a) No. of children under fourteen years of age eligible during the year	826
(b) No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary, whether the offer was made during the year or previously	826
(c) No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	—
(d) No. of acceptances	727
(e) Percentage of acceptances, i.e., (d) to (b) — (c) ...	88·0

Pre-Vaccination Tuberculin test

(a) No. of children tested	651
(b) Result of test—	
(i) Positive	66
(ii) Negative	535
(iii) Not ascertained	50
	——
	TOTAL 651
(c) Percentage positive	15·58

Vaccination

No. vaccinated	502
-----------------------	-----

Tuberculin test twelve months after vaccination

(a) No. vaccinated in 1959	271
(b) No. tuberculin tested after 12 months	264
(c) Result of test—	
(i) Positive	183
(ii) Negative	81
(iii) Not ascertained	—
	——
	TOTAL 264

B.C.G. VACCINATION—CONTACT SCHEME

Details of B.C.G. Vaccination of Contacts during the year
1960

		AGE GROUPS												All ages
		Under 1 year Months				Years								
		0	1	3	6	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	
Vaccinated :—														
Male	...	4	3	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	17
Female	...	5	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	21
TOTAL	...	9	5	3	3	—	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	38
RESULT OF VACCINATION :—														
Successful :														
Male	..	4	3	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	17
Female	...	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	4	—	17
TOTAL	...	8	5	3	3	—	2	2	1	3	3	4	—	34
Unsuccessful		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not finally ascertained		...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINIC SERVICES

1960 saw no major alteration, but at the time of writing I can confirm that the projected new Clinic at Outwood is definitely going to be provided, and I hope that by the time my next Report is written I shall be able to tell you that it is in being. Certainly it is very much needed. The attendances at the Outwood Clinic are rising and there is considerable congestion and discomfort. The population of that particular part of your District is growing and a considerable additional amount of new private building is expected.

The Stanley Clinic, although far from ideal, has continued to function reasonably satisfactorily, and few complaints have arisen during the year.

The Central Clinic at Rothwell is used for such services as Ophthalmic and Consultant Paediatric, and it is difficult to imagine a more suitable place for these purposes.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

These continue as before and are all held at the Central Clinic at Rothwell.

Ophthalmic Clinics are held weekly, and the work is now up to date.

Dr. Pickup, Paediatric Consultant, still attends at monthly intervals and a close liaison between him and the family doctors of the area is maintained. This Clinic is of very considerable value and is much appreciated.

There is now no waiting list at all for children needing Ear, Nose or Throat treatment. This is readily available at Wakefield.

The part-time services of a Speech Therapist continue to be available and weekly sessions are held.

There is considerable delay, however, in obtaining consultations at the Child Guidance Clinic. Some cases are seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist at Pontefract, whilst others attend the Clinic at County Hall, and the work seems to have built up. This type of case is very time consuming and treatment cannot be hurried.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The changed conditions in Local Health Authority Mental Health Services foreshadowed in my last Report are now taking definite shape. Your District forms part of a County Area from the whole of which patients are admitted to Stanley Royd Hospital. This area has been chosen by the County Council to act as a prototype in the County Council administrative area. To it have been appointed a Senior Mental Welfare Officer and a number of Mental Welfare Officers, two of whom work almost full time in the Rothwell Health Division,

The aim and intention of the new Mental Health Act is to integrate as nearly as possible the Psychiatric Hospitals and services with those of the General Medical and Hospital services of the Country. Thus, the emphasis is on informality of admission and discharge and on the increasing domiciliary care and supervision of patients discharged from Psychiatric Hospital to their homes. After-care of such cases is becoming increasingly the concern of the Local Health Authority. To this end it is obvious that the closest possible co-operation should be obtained between the Consultant Staffs of the Psychiatric Hospital, the general medical practitioner service and the Local Health Authority. In this area we are fortunate in having been able to assist in the establishment of such co-operation. The new Act is still in its infancy and one can only give a general impression of its work at the moment. Suffice it to say that at the time of writing, considerable satisfaction is expressed and there is optimism for its future success.

You may remember that a new Training Centre was envisaged to be built near the centre of the Divisional area. Fears were entertained that capital retrenchment might result in delay. However, at the time of writing, it is learned that official sanction has been given by the Minister and it is anticipated that the Centre will be built within the next year or so. The need for it under the new dispensation is very great. Children of a certain degree of mental subnormality have now a statutory right of admission to a Training Centre and their attendance is compulsory. Thus, patients are transported from your Area to an existing Centre in Wakefield.

A Hostel for discharged psychiatric patients is to be built within a short distance of your boundary and patients from your area will be able to obtain accommodation there if they are thought suitable to derive benefit therefrom.

As is inevitable in all new ventures, teething troubles are bound to arise and many problems will need to be solved. Good will and forbearance on all sides are needed and I would ask you to exercise patience and understanding for a considerable time until the new order can be consolidated.

DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

Health Visiting.—The staffing position continues very satisfactory. Indeed, two Assistant Health Visitors who worked in this Division have been accepted for full training and are expected to take up duty once more in due course as full members of the staff.

The work of the Health Visitors continues to change in emphasis and is increasingly concerned with the care of the aged. Health Education too is being given considerable emphasis and the policy of the Ministry is still further to increase the amount of time given to this branch of preventive medicine.

Home Nursing.—In this area we have always been fortunate in the quality of our Home Nurses and this continues true to-day. Their work has been carried out satisfactorily without exception and their relationship with their patients and with the family doctors has been universally good. The Supervisor of Home Nurses reports in the highest terms and I feel that no improvement is possible in this branch of the Service.

Midwifery Service.—At the time of writing we are adequately staffed, although it is likely that the amount of work undertaken will increase owing to the diminution in available beds at Maternity Hospitals. However, at the present moment we have no difficulty in meeting all demands.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The demand continues to increase. Great difficulty has been experienced in keeping within the allocation allowed by the County Council. Severe pruning of times allotted to individual cases has had to be done. At the time of writing, however, I am glad to say that an increased allocation has been sanctioned. It was found that there was considerable discrepancy as between one part of the County and another. Thus, the total pool available appeared to be unfairly distributed and it has been decided that the fairest way is to allocate to each Health Division a number of Home Helps proportionate to the total population. Under this new dispensation, the Rothwell Health Division will have the services of a Home Help force equivalent to 33 whole-time Home Helps.

We are fortunate in being able to recruit adequately Home Helps of reasonably good quality. No complaint has arisen during the year and many expressions of appreciation have been received from recipients of help. The chief value of the service is in enabling old people to continue to live in their own homes, rather than to seek Institutional accommodation. In my opinion, it is a social, rather than a domestic, service and every report I get serves to underline that opinion. The following table will give you some idea of the work undertaken during 1960 and I would draw your attention to the overwhelming preponderance of old and ailing people who seek our help.

DOMESTIC HELPS

Authorised Divisional Allocation.

(i)	Basic	...	...	...	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
(ii)	From Reserve Pool	(Average	...	...	1
	over the year)	...	...		—
	Total	...	...	...	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
					—

Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December, 1960—

(i)	Whole-time	...	...	—
(ii)	Part-time	...	...	87
				—
	Total	...	...	87
				—

Cases provided with Domestic Help during year ended 31st December, 1960—

				No. of Cases	Hours employed
(i)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	30	1,407
(ii)	Tuberculosis	...	...	2	120
(iii)	Chronic sick (a) aged 65 +	...	...	314	56,063
	(b) under 65	...	...	21	5,857
(iv)	Others	...	...	9	2,819
	Totals	...	...	375	66,266

Employment :—

Total No. of hours of all home helps employed between 1st Jan. and 31st Dec., 1960 ÷ 2288 (52 weeks x 44 hours)	=	No. of home helps that could have been employed full time.	=	29.0
---	---	--	---	------

CHIROPODY SERVICE

During 1960, the new County Council scheme came fully into being. In this area we run what is known as an "indirect" service. Under this scheme the various Old Aged Persons' Associations employ a Chiropodist of their own choice and submit their accounts to me in due course for settlement. Six treatments per year are given, though more can be sanctioned if requested on reasonable grounds. The service is available to all men over the age of 65 and all women over the age of 60 and also to various other groups of persons, including those suffering from physical handicap and other special need.

The usual initial troubles were experienced, but there was active co-operation all round and things are settling down to a satisfactory routine.

In my next Report I shall be able to give you more information in the light of experience. For your information, I give you the following figures which will give some indication of the volume of work (including clerical and administrative) involved.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Number of sessions held during the year

(a)	In Voluntary Clinics	...	...	51
(b)	In Chiropodist's Surgery		...	25
	Total	...	...	<u>76</u>

Number of patients treated

(a)	In Voluntary Clinics	...	...	297
(b)	In Chiropodist's Surgery		...	82
(c)	In own homes	...	...	42
	Total	...	...	<u>321</u>

Number of Treatments given

(a)	In Voluntary Clinics	...	...	363
(b)	In Chiropodist's Surgery		...	230
(c)	In own homes	...	...	83
	Total	...	...	<u>676</u>

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Unfailing courtesy is experienced in dealing with all grades of ambulance personnel. No complaint has arisen from any source during the year and our relationship with the Service is of the happiest.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The majority of the work is carried out by the Medical Research Laboratory at Wakefield and they continue unfailingly kind and helpful. Any special investigation is readily undertaken and all routine work meticulously carried out.

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLES

There has been no change during the year. Samples of foodstuffs are forwarded to the County Analyst at Wakefield and analyses of milk and water samples are obtained from the Analyst at Halifax.

HOSPITAL PROVISION IN THE AREA

Maternity Hospitals.—In all branches of the Hospital Service there is a chronic shortage of trained nursing staff. In no section is the shortage more serious than in Maternity Units. These are now working under conditions of extreme difficulty and this fact is reflected in the number of admissions of patients from your area. In addition, the pressure on beds is so great that early discharge is now the order of the day. In cases where suitable home accommodation is available it is current practice to discharge the mother to her home within two or three days of her confinement. Every care is taken to ensure that home conditions are suitable for such discharge. It is thought, additionally, that mother and baby can be better looked after at home, and are at less risk, than would be the case if they were kept in Hospital, the staff of which is numerically inadequate and chronically overworked.

Much as one may deplore this necessity, one must recognise that no alternative course is open to Hospital Authorities. The vogue for Hospital confinement has arisen from many causes, social, domestic, and even financial. Whilst it is essential that any case having obstetric abnormality be confined in Hospital, it is by no means universally true that a mother who is in normal health, living in a good house, with adequate available help at home, is better off having her baby in Hospital. The care and attention available to her from her own family doctor and from the domiciliary midwifery service, backed up, where necessary, by the provision of a Home Help, are perfectly adequate to ensure her safety and comfort and that of her infant.

Having said this, I would like to point out that once again approximately 50% of all births took place in Maternity Homes or Hospitals during 1960. Whether this percentage can be maintained in the face of deteriorating recruitment of Hospital midwives is doubtful. I would like to assure you that no hardship will be caused and that amply adequate domiciliary services are available to all needing them.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals. It will be noted that only seven cases were admitted to Hospital during 1960 and of these three were admitted for "observation," and found to be suffering from illness which is not legally notifiable. Cases of obscure diagnosis were dealt with, and Seacroft

Hospital continues to be a most valued institution. I am glad to place on record my appreciation of the very prompt and ready way in which information and amended diagnoses are made available to me.

The same may be said of the Snapethorpe Hospital at Wakefield, to which three cases from your area were admitted during 1960.

General Hospitals.—There is nothing new to report and the position remains as formerly, that is to say, very satisfactory. No difficulties have been encountered during the year.

Chronic sick accommodation remains difficult. The increasing number of aged chronic sick needing accommodation is throwing a very great burden on Hospitals which, for the most part, were not built for the purpose and are increasingly under strain because of the difficulty of the recruitment of nursing staff. The foregoing generalisations are true of your own area. The 5 beds which were promised us at St. George's Hospital have been made available and are occupied by citizens of the Divisional area. The further number of beds which are to be provided are not yet available and the date of their provision remains doubtful. I am constantly under pressure from relatives and friends to try to arrange transfer from chronic sick Hospitals in the Pontefract Group, of patients seeking to be accommodated at St. George's. Every effort is made to accede to these requests but inevitably there is delay until a bed becomes available. The complexities attendant on the administration are very great indeed and it must be remembered that St. George's is primarily a long-stay Annexe to St. James's Hospital in Leeds and admits only cases which have previously been admitted to, and treated in, geriatric units with special diagnostic and treatment facilities. Thus, the direct admission of cases from their own homes to St. George's is neither possible nor desirable. I can assure you that the needs of your citizens are constantly in mind and that every effort is being made to ensure a satisfactory share of the local Hospital accommodation for geriatric cases.

Part III Accommodation.—Here again there are very great shortages, but I am glad to place on record my appreciation of the kindness and co-operation constantly afforded by the County Welfare Officer and his staff. Frequent personal consultations are made and during the year it has always been possible to obtain Part III accommodation for those in real need, with minimal delay.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of notifications of Infectious Disease continues extremely low. The only adverse trend was that 45 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year. This is disappointing and I would like to see the trend reversed. Of the cases notified, 6 had been immunised. It will be noted that the highest incidence was in the 5 to 10 age group. Whooping Cough at this age is a much less serious disease, and our chief anxiety is to protect young infants. There is great evidence that immunisation either gives absolute protection or results in a very modified form of illness should the child become infected. I would urge parents to have their children protected as early as possible in the first year of life.

In all, Infectious Disease gave rise to no anxiety during the year and one can only express the hope that this state of affairs will continue indefinitely.

Venereal Disease. — There has been widespread National misgiving about the increased incidence of Venereal Disease in the Country as a whole. Thus it is with additional satisfaction that I report, once again, no significant increase in your District.

Infestations.—Apart from a few nits found in the hair of a very few school children, there has been no record of any infestation.

Scabies, too, was almost entirely absent from the community.

In all, the state of affairs revealed by the statistics for 1960 shows very satisfactory control of Infectious Disease in your area.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1960

Disease	Total all ages			Age Distribution 1960												Cases sent to Hospital	Deaths
	1958	1959	1960	0 — 1 year	1 — 2 years	2 — 3 years	3 — 4 years	4 — 5 years	5 — 10 years	10 — 15 years	15 — 20 years	20 — 35 years	35 — 45 years	45 — 65 years	65 years and up		
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Anterior Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonnè Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS

In recent Reports I have stressed my view that Tuberculosis is of diminishing significance in the community. This year sees the lowest number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis on record. In addition, the percentage of cure is now very high indeed and where patients are admitted to Hospital their length of stay is greatly shortened in contrast to what would have been the case some years ago. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to two main factors in my opinion. First, the very high standard of general nutrition and social well-being enjoyed by the vast bulk of the community, and secondly the drugs which are now available to the physician in treating tuberculosis should it occur.

A third factor which is difficult to evaluate, but which is thought to be of considerable help, is the B.C.G. vaccination scheme. Vaccination is offered to all school children over the age of 13 years and a very considerable percentage of parents allow their children to have this protection.

Your House-Letting Committee still give courteous consideration to my occasional requests for priority re-housing. These are few and far between but in cases where need arises it is nearly always urgent, and re-housing the patient aids very considerably in recovery from the disease and in diminishing the risk of spread in the community.

In this area we are fortunate in having available two Chest Clinics where the standards of medical care are of the highest. Very close liaison between ourselves and the Chest Clinics exists and the Chest Physicians and their staffs are unfailingly co-operative and courteous. In our turn we do all we can to help in the domiciliary care of persons who are under observation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Record of Cases during the year 1960

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at beginning of year	27	24	3	3
No. of cases notified for first time during year	1	2	1	—
No. of cases restored to Register ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	—	2	—	—
No. removed to other districts ...	1	3	—	—
No. Recovered ...	5	2	—	—
No. died from the Disease ..	1	—	—	—
No. died from other causes ...	—	—	—	—
No. Removed from Register :— Revised diagnosis ...	—	—	—	—
No. of cases on Register at end of year ...	21	23	4	3

New Cases and Mortality during 1960

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 "	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 "	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Age unknown	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Deaths since 1941

Year			New Cases		Deaths	
			Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1941	...	...	10	5	7	2
1942	...	...	18	4	10	2
1943	...	...	21	3	9	—
1944	...	...	7	3	5	1
1945	...	...	10	7	2	2
1946	...	...	9	8	5	1
1947	...	...	12	2	4	1
1948	...	...	8	3	4	1
1949	...	...	17	4	4	—
1950	...	...	11	6	2	1
1951	...	...	8	—	1	—
1952	...	...	10	—	2	—
1953	...	...	11	—	1	—
1954	...	...	9	—	4	—
1955	...	...	6	—	1	—
1956	...	...	4	—	1	—
1957	...	...	4	—	—	1
1958	...	...	3	1	1	—
1959	...	...	7	1	2	—
1960	...	...	3	1	1	—

HOUSING

This subject is fully dealt with by Mr. Walker, Senior Public Health Inspector in his section of the Report. It is disappointing to record that the provision of Council houses has fallen and is destined, apparently, to fall even lower in the immediate future. The fact that 18 houses are awaiting demolition which cannot proceed until the tenants are re-housed must give rise to concern. I am, of course, aware of some of the difficulties which are being experienced, but would be failing in my duty if I did not urge you to take every possible step to resume Council house building at the earliest possible moment.

It is particularly irksome to note that whilst private building proceeds apace, Council building has virtually stopped.

HOUSING STATISTICS

YEAR 1960

1.	No. of Dwelling Houses in District	...	...	5,622
2.	No. of Houses included in above—			
	(a) Back-to-back	...	...	184
	(b) Single back	...	...	24
3.	HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE			
	No. of houses included in Representations made during the year			
	(a) in Clearance Areas	...	...	11
	(b) Individual unfit houses	...	...	28

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	HOUSES DEMOL- ISHED	DISPLACED during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	10	25	10
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	23	70	24
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Number		
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 18 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957	5	15	6
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	150	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	3	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	1
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Position at end of year		
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17 (2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil	Nil

4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings	
(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	40
(b) Overcrowding	17

5. RENT ACT, 1957

- (a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted .. 1
 (b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs
 given by owners to the local authority ... Nil
 (c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled ... Nil

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem

Little, if any, Statutory overcrowding. Mainly
 due to lodgers.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—

- By the Local Authority ... 38
 By Private Enterprise ... 104

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT
OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applica- tions received during the year	Applica- tions approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	33	Nil	38

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts—ELEVEN.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.—No difficulties have arisen. We continue to enjoy an ample and adequate supply of water of first class quality. Wakefield Corporation is the source from which it is derived and the total consumption in the district during the year was 194,610,000. Of this quantity, 29,347,000 gallons were used for trade purposes and the balance of 165,263,000 gallons were accounted for by domestic purposes and leakage respectively.

The average daily consumption per head for domestic purposes was 26.54 gallons, and for trade purposes 4.71 gallons.

There is no well and no standpipe in the district. The water is without plumbo-solvent action.

One sample was taken during the year and below is a copy of the chemical analysis.

	Parts per million			
Total Solids	...	...	...	120
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	0.01
Mineral matter	...	...	...	90
Chlorides as Na Cl.	...	...	...	25
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	0.05
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° C.				0.05
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.5
Total Hardness	...	...	...	56
Permanent Hardness	...	...	...	42
Temporary Hardness	...	...	...	14
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃	...	...	...	14
Acidity CaO	...	...	...	Nil
pH Value	...	...	...	7.5
Colour—Hazen Units	...	...	...	Nil
Turbidity—Silica Scale	...	...	...	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	...	...	...	Nil
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	0.04
Lead in Solution	...	...	...	Nil
Lead dissolved in 24 hours	...	...	...	Nil
Free Chlorine—actual free	...	...	...	0.03
Total including chloramines	...	...	...	0.09

Sewage Works.—No major change took place during the year. The Smalley Bight Works are well maintained and give very satisfactory results.

Drains and Sewers.—The new pumping station and sewer extension at Kirkhamgate has now been completed and this will make possible the conversion of a number of privies to W.C's.

Closet Accommodation.—See Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Public Cleansing.—A full report of the Cleansing Service will be found in the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Rivers and Streams.—No action was necessary during the year.

Shops and Offices.—No complaint was received and no action has been necessary during the year in respect of any premises.

Camping Sites.—There is no official camping site in the area and action is taken as necessary in respect of the one or two places in the district to which caravan dwellers still resort from time to time.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—No public baths in this area.

Disinfestation.—Nothing of note has come to light during the year and there is no reason to believe than any significant degree of infestation exists.

Smoke Abatement.—We seem slowly to be moving towards agreement with the mining fraternity regarding compensation for the loss of their concessionary coal. When agreement is finally reached, it will be possible to take some positive action towards establishing smokeless zones in your district.

At long last the electrification of the Lofthouse Colliery has been completed and this will result in a very marked diminution of atmospheric smoke in your area.

There is still very considerable nuisance arising from the railway, and the conversion to Diesel seems to be lagging. When this is completed there will be a very considerable improvement in smoke pollution.

Colliery Spoil Heaps.—See Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Offensive Trades.—See Report of the Public Health Inspector.

Factories and Workshops. Parts 1 and 8 of the Act fall within the scope of administration of this Authority. Appended is a list of Outworkers and it will be noted that no special action has been necessary throughout the year. Routine inspections have been carried out in respect of Part 1 of the Act and again no special action has been necessary.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Milk and Dairies

Milk samples taken	...	...	...	26
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Food and Drugs Inspections

Meat Inspections	...	...	...	597
Bakehouses	...	...	...	42
Food Inspections	...	...	...	356
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	13
Fish Shop Inspections	...	...	...	46
Water sampling	...	...	...	1

Housing

Houses inspected and recorded	...	...	250
General Surveys	...	...	36
Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	150
Re-visits	...	...	170

Offensive Trades

Inspections of Knackers' Yards	...	...	14
--------------------------------	-----	-----	----

Sanitary Matters

Inspection of Verminous premises	...	5
Inspection of Rat and Mice Infestations	...	67
Smoke Observations	...	43
Inspection re Refuse Removal and Disposal		468
Factories and Workshops	...	66
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	42
Inspection for Nuisances	...	480
Council house inspections	...	840
Inspection for Repairs	...	240
Miscellaneous	...	216

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

(Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspector).

	No. on Register	Number of:—		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	18	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	30	48	—	—
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	43	66	—	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

				No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
				Found	Remedied	Referred :		
						to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors		..	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences :—								
Insufficient	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Not separate for sexes	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Unsuitable or defective	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	
Total			..	..	—	—	—	

OUTWORK.

Nature of Work	No. of Out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)	Section 110			Section 111	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
WEARING APPAREL:—						
Making, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
(D. WALKER, Ass. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)
For The Year
1960

To the Chairman and Members of the
STANLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit this my tenth report upon the work done by your Health Department.

Many of the records of inspections and statistical data are to be found in the Report of the Medical Officer of Health. Shortage of building labour in all the trades continues to make the carrying out of repair work to the older type properties a very difficult and costly proposition although the building of new houses appears to be continuing, and indeed increasing, with no labour difficulties. This is apparently due to the fact that quite a large number of the new houses are being built by outside contractors who bring in their own tradesmen, and the better wages being paid contracting on this type of work.

The Council's Slum Clearance programme and the Rent Act, 1957, which have resulted in over 300 old houses being cleared and a good number of better type houses being repaired, have resulted in a great reduction in the number of complaints received by the department respecting repairs to property and in most instances the complaints received refer to property scheduled for dealing with as Slum Clearance property during the next five years.

Improvement grants which have increased with the introduction of the statutory grant arrangement, as in past years, have been limited chiefly to owner occupiers and only in isolated instances have rented properties been improved.

Houses for letting in the area other than Council houses have been small in number as practically all vacant property is being sold at enhanced prices although in many cases the houses have been included for fairly early consideration in the Council's proposed Slum Clearance programme.

Slum Clearance work has continued satisfactorily, the full 301 houses, which it was proposed to deal with, have been either condemned or repaired and renewed by the owners. It is regretted that all the tenants have not yet been rehoused but this should be possible during early 1961 when the Council's 1960 - 61 building programme is completed.

During the year, only 38 houses were completed by the Council on the new estate in Potovens Lane, Outwood. These were made up of 22-three bedroom, and 16-two bedroom type houses and form the beginning of a large estate between Potovens Lane and Church Lane, Outwood.

At the end of 1960 there were 294 applicants for Council houses, and 149 for bungalows or one bedroomed flats.

Meat inspection work has continued on a heavy scale and during the summer period this was made more so by the Fatstock Meat Corporation, who slaughtered sheep each Sunday at the premises of Farm Stores Ltd. So far as is known all meat killed in the district is inspected and 94% is marked under the meat marking regulations.

Mr. J. G. Bower, who served as a pupil in the department was discharged from the Royal Air Force in July, 1960, and has taken up a post as District Public Health Inspector to Wakefield C. B. C. and I should like to wish him the best of luck in his new appointment. Mr. Bower's place as pupil was taken by Dennis Powers, of Walton, who commenced work with the Council on 14th November, 1960.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the encouragement and consideration they have given me during the past twelve months.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Number of privies converted into W.C's	...	—
„ „ Waste water closets converted to W.C's	... ..	—
„ „ W.C's provided	... ..	—
„ „ Choked drains and W.C's cleared		125
„ „ Sink wastes repaired	... ..	12
„ „ Defective drain repairs	... ..	20
„ „ Water closets repaired	... ..	16
„ „ Inspection chambers repaired	... ..	2
„ „ Eavesgutters/downspouts repaired		14
„ „ House roofs and damp walls repaired		32
„ „ Flooded cellars	... ..	26
„ „ Damp houses remedied	... ..	54
„ „ House floors repaired	... ..	7
„ „ Walls replastered	... ..	16
„ „ New sinks fixed	... ..	3
„ „ Windows recorded and repaired		13
„ „ Fireplaces repaired	... ..	5
„ „ Defective dustbins removed	... ..	272
„ „ Verminous premises	... ..	5
„ „ Dirty premises	... ..	2
„ „ Beetle infested premises	... ..	14
„ „ Rat infested premises	... ..	67
„ „ Burst services	... ..	7
„ „ W.C. Soil pipes repaired	... ..	12
„ „ Doors repaired/renewed	... ..	10
„ „ Cooking ranges repaired	... ..	5
„ „ Defective chimneys	... ..	3
„ „ Insanitary yards	... ..	5
„ „ Accumulations of refuse	... ..	3
„ „ Dangerous buildings	... ..	4

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Meat inspection has again taken up a great deal of time during the year and slaughtering has continued on a scale similar to last year. The actual number of animals slaughtered was 939 less than last year and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food grant for excessive meat inspection realized £295, as against £266 for 1959.

Slaughtering at the Farm Stores bacon factory has been slightly more than last year due to the premises being used by the Fatstock Meat Corporation which used them for slaughtering of sheep on the Sundays during the summer period.

Meat marking has continued during the year at the bacon factory and continues to work satisfactorily. During this time 25,655 carcasses were inspected and marked by the Inspector on duty and this represents a marking of approximately 94% of the meat slaughtered in the district, and is most satisfactory.

The slaughterhouse premises are in very good condition and leave little to be desired from the Public Health point of view. A start has been made on the alterations to bring them to the standard required by the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958 and these should be completed early in 1961.

4 slaughterhouse licences were renewed for a further period of 12 months, to 31st October, 1961. This represents a reduction of 2 slaughterhouses on the number which were licensed for last year and the number is gradually reducing. The Council's report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food upon slaughterhouse facilities in the district was submitted in October, 1960, and an appointed date of 1st November, 1961, has been suggested, as required by the Act.

During the year there has been no slaughtering carried out at the slaughterhouse operated by the local Hospital Management Committee.

Bovine tuberculosis appears to have been almost completely eradicated from the dairy and stock herds by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food scheme of attested herds and slaughtering of re-acting cattle. This is reflected in the smaller amount of meat which has

been condemned during the year and the condemnations for bovine tuberculosis are now negligible.

Cases of cysticercus bovis numbered 3 during the year which gives a percentage of .20% of the cattle slaughtered. In only one case was the cyst diagnosed as being uncalcified.

The Public Health Laboratory staff, as in past years, have been most helpful and have examined and advised upon any specimens of a doubtful character which have been taken to the laboratory at various times.

Details of visits, animals slaughtered, and condemnations made are shown below:—

Total visits	1,057	Cows inspected ...	877
Carcases marked (Public Health) Meat Reg.	25,655	Cattle ,, ...	597
		Calves ,, ...	16
		Pigs ,,	22,192
		Sheep ,,	3,694

Condemnations:

1	Pig Carcase and all Organs	66 lbs.	Tuberculosis
2	,, Carcases ,, ,, ,,	185 lbs.	Pyaemia
9	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	589 lbs.	Abscesses
10	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	574 lbs.	Emaciation
3	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	212 lbs.	Pneumonia
2	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	111 lbs.	Acute Septic Pneumonia
1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	30 lbs.	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
2	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	366 lbs.	Acute Septic Peritonitis
1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	350 lbs.	Dropsy and Decomposition
2	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	96 lbs.	Acute Swine Erysipelas
1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	53 lbs.	Oedema
1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	69 lbs.	Bruising
2	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	74 lbs.	Fever
5	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	677 lbs.	Moribund
1	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	400 lbs.	Acute Septic Metritis
4	,, Hindquarters ...	154 lbs.	Abscesses

4 Pig Hindquarters	...	94 lbs.	Bruising
3 „ Legs	... ..	32 lbs.	Abscesses
3 „ Hind Legs	... ..	40 lbs.	Bruising
6 „ Shanks	... ..	12 lbs.	Abscesses
2 „ Forequarters	...	32 lbs.	Abscesses
3 „ „ „	...	129 lbs.	Tuberculosis
Pigs' Heads	... ..	3	Abscesses
„ „	...	275	Tuberculosis
„ „	...	2	Bruising
„ Livers	... ..	2	Abscesses
„ „	...	66	Cirrhosis
„ „	...	36	Necrosis
„ „	...	2	Peritonitis
„ „	...	11	Cysts
„ Lungs (sets of)	...	1	Tuberculosis
„ „ „ „	...	2125	Pneumonia
„ „ „ „	...	549	Pleurisy
„ Plucks	... ..	10	Tuberculosis
„ „	...	106	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
„ Hearts	... ..	708	Pericarditis
„ „	...	2	Endocarditis
„ Mesenteric fats	...	134	Tuberculosis
„ Kidneys	... ..	36	Nephritis
„ „	...	18	Cysts
„ Flair fats	... ..	36	Peritonitis
„ Flairs and Kidneys	...	15	Peritonitis
„ Stomachs and Intestines	...	3	Tuberculosis
„ „ „ „	...	24	Peritonitis
„ Leg	... ..	1	Abscesses
„ Spleen	... ..	1	Cyst
Sheeps' Carcase and all organs	...	124 lbs.	Emaciation
„ Livers	... ..	5	Flukes
„ „	... ..	3	Cysts
„ Lungs	... ..	3	Cysts
„ Kidney	... ..	1	Nephritis
Calf Carcases and organs	...	2	Emaciation
„ „ „ „	...	1	Immaturity

Cow Carcase in cold store	1	Cysticercus Bovis
1 Bullock Side	190 lbs.	Peritonitis
2 Hindquarters of Beef ...	309 lbs.	Bone Taint
2 Forequarters of Beef ...	330 lbs.	Bone Taint
2 Buttocks of Beef ...	126 lbs.	Bone Taint
Bovine Head and Tongues	10	Tuberculosis
„ „ „ „	3	Cysticercus Bovis
„ Livers	10	Abscesses
„ „	13	Angioma
„ „	3	Tuberculosis
„ „	5	Cirrhosis
„ „	3	Peritonitis
„ „	15	Flukes
„ Lungs	2	Abscesses
„ „	15	Tuberculosis
„ „	4	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
„ Skirts	2	Tuberculosis
„ „	1	Peritonitis
„ Stomachs and Intestines	1	Tuberculosis
„ Stomachs and Intestines	1	Peritonitis
„ Heart	1	Carditis
„ „	1	Myocarditis
„ Kidneys	5	Nephritis
Cow Udders	18	Mastitis

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ..	597	877	16	3694	22192
Number Inspected ..	597	877	16	3694	22192
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	3	2	43
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	34	74	Nil	13	3181
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis ..	5.7	8.4	18.7	0.4	14.5
<i>Tuberculosis Only :—</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	24	Nil	Nil	278
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	1.2	2.7	Nil	Nil	1.4
<i>Cysticercus :—</i>					
Carcases affected ..	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases subjected to freez- ing treatment ..	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

MILK AND OTHER FOODS

26 official samples of milk were purchased from retailers of the district and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. All were reported upon as being genuine milk.

As from 1st April, 1957, the area became a specified area in which only designated milks can be sold. As a result all milk sold is bottled and only two retailers continue to retail milk bottled at the Farm. All other milk sold is processed and bottled at one of the large dairies in neighbouring towns before sale.

Since the opening of the Express Dairy at Wakefield the collection of milk by retailers is much more convenient than previously, when it had to be delivered from Bradford and Dewsbury.

The reduction in the number of small bottlers and producer retailers of milk has resulted in a close check on quality and cleanliness by the wholesaler in the form of the large dairy concerns which all possess their own laboratories and qualified staff for this purpose. Under these circumstances the necessity for frequent sampling is unnecessary.

Sterilised milk is still sold at several of the small grocers' shops. There were 46 registered milk retailers in the district at 31st December, 1960.

356 visits were made for the purpose of inspecting the various food shops and food preparation premises in the district when it was found necessary to condemn the following articles of food for the reasons shown:—

Jellied Veal	...	...	30 lbs.	Decomposition
Corned Beef	...	...	54 lbs.	„
Ox Tongue	...	...	24 lbs.	„
Chopped Pork	...	...	8 lbs.	„
Beef Steak	...	...	23 lbs.	„
Luncheon Meat	...	...	10 lbs.	„
Tomatoes	...	...	12 lbs.	„
Frozen Liver	...	...	30 lbs.	„
Salmon	...	...	1 lb.	„

BAKEHOUSES

42 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the district. Only minor defects were found and these were made good on verbal intimation to the owners concerned.

There are only 3 bakehouses in the district, one having been closed during the year.

ICE CREAM

During the year, 13 samples of Ice Cream were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 12 were grade I and one was grade II.

There are no Ice Cream manufacturers in the district and all Ice Cream sold in the shops is prepacked and of well known proprietary brands. 50 shops were registered for the sale of Ice Cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these are regularly inspected.

The Ice Cream vans visiting the area are mostly owned by multiple firms; these are of modern type, with satisfactory washing facilities for the use of the driver.

FOOD HAWKERS

24 hawkers are registered under the West Riding (General Powers) Act, Section 76, and 12 premises for the storage of food for hawking.

This method of selling is very popular, and whilst there is an improvement in the type of vehicles being used, particularly those used by recognised firms, there are still some vehicles which leave a lot to be desired, having been converted from other types of vehicles.

The vans are inspected as and when they are seen in the district and during the year 60 inspections were made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trade is carried on in the district although fat melting and extracting is carried on, on a small scale, at the bacon factory and at a kitchen waste processing plant. 14 visits were made to these premises during the year.

The Knacker's Yard at Kirkhamgate is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and is in good structural condition.

Business at these premises grows less and less, as the number of horses and diseased animals available decrease. This is one result of the attested milk scheme which has been brought in by the Ministry and has cleared out the diseased dairy cattle.

FISH AND CHIP SHOPS

There are 18 shops registered with the Council under the Food and Drugs Act. During the year 46 visits were made to these premises. There is a good class of shop in the district generally and improvements are constantly being made.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

66 visits were made to factories and workshops in the district and the premises in general found to be satisfactory. No notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories in respect of any fault found in his department.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 30 with, and 13 without, mechanical power.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The main source of smoke from industrial chimneys in the district are two colliery chimneys, three brickwork chimneys, and three small factory chimneys.

In addition, a considerable nuisance is caused at times in the area around Lofthouse Colliery by smoke from the shunting engines in the colliery yard and main line engines which stand in the railway station. The diesel electrification along the length of main line is however becoming more pronounced and the number of steam engines has greatly reduced during the past twelve months.

Lofthouse Colliery chimney has again been the chief source of complaint during the year and some nuisance has been caused at times by the brickyard's chimney. Electrification of the Colliery winders has been promised for August, 1961 and it is hoped that this will be the end of a long standing source of complaint. Efforts are being made by the management of the brickworks to eliminate smoke from the chimneys to their works.

All new houses built in the district are subject to the bye-law requiring the installation of grates suitable for the

burning of smokeless solid fuel but in spite of this, bituminous coal still remains the principal fuel.

Electricity and gas continue to gain favour for cooking purposes and it would appear that before very long the combination type fireplace will be a thing of the past as a large number of Council house tenants, many of whom are miners, are now showing preference for the independent cooker together with a tiled fireplace.

During the year 84 old pre-war fireplaces were replaced in Council houses and these were replaced with 23 modern combination type approved fireplaces, and 61 tiled fireplaces, with 35 gas cookers and 26 electric cookers.

The question of Miners' home coal still complicates the setting up of smokeless zones in the area and until national agreement is reached on this issue, it will be difficult for the full requirements of the Clean Air Act respecting Smokeless Zones to be implemented.

During the year 43 observations were taken of the various chimneys in the district and of these 8 gave readings of smoke emission for periods in excess of two minutes in thirty.

COLLIERY TIPS

There is now no real nuisance from Colliery tip fires as the tips in the area which did cause trouble have now burned themselves out.

The tip at Stanley which is used by Newland Colliery, whilst showing slight signs of fire is not sufficient to cause a nuisance.

Tipping has again been commenced at Park Hills, which was for a long time on fire and the cause of considerable nuisance.

HOUSING

General housing inspections still take up a considerable amount of time although Slum Clearance work and the Rent Act have reduced the number of housing repair complaints. The shortage of labour for general housing repair work has continued during the year and costs have continued to increase. Shortage of building labour is still experienced in the Council's own maintenance staff, particularly in the bricklaying trade. Much of the work

outstanding on repair notices have had the work set out arranged by the owners but awaiting the attention of the tradesmen concerned. In view of this shortage general housing inspections are not carried out as a routine of the department, but only where Clearance Action is contemplated or where there has been a complaint by the tenant.

Applications for certificates of disrepair during the year were only 3. In one case the repairs were completed before the certificate was issued and in the other two, whilst the certificates were issued, the properties were made the subject of Demolition Orders.

The suggested Slum Clearance programme has continued during the year when 28 houses were dealt with under the Housing Acts. 3 Clearance Areas containing 11 houses were represented and all were confirmed without any appeal being made. The remaining houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses and in no case was there any appeal, or opposition by the owners.

During the year only one Closing Order was removed from a house which had been represented and subsequently made fit when the tenant had been rehoused.

The survey for the Council's second five years' slum clearance programme was carried out and it is suggested that during the next five years 352 houses be dealt with. It is anticipated that some of the 184 back-to-back houses will be converted into through houses rather than be demolished.

38 Council houses were completed during the year compared with 80 last year. 22 of these houses were 3 bedroom type and 16 two bedroom type.

All the new houses were let to tenants of condemned houses in order to attract the Government subsidy although as in past years by the arrangement of transfer and exchange, the best possible use of the available accommodation has been made. During the year 36 exchanges were arranged and allowed and of these 28 were between tenants both living in Council houses.

63 relettings of Council houses during the year were as follows:—16 to families in lodgings, 17 to overcrowded families, 20 aged persons' bungalows or flats and 10 to special cases.

The total number of houses, flats, and bungalows owned by the Council at the end of the year was 1,740.

In spite of the 868 houses built by the Council since the war and the continued extensive private residential development throughout the area there is still a shortage of housing accommodation in the district and building land is becoming scarcer and harder to obtain with a subsequent increase in prices being demanded for land. There has been little re-development of land which has been the site of Slum Clearance property which is rather surprising.

104 houses were built during the year by private builders but as in past years only a very few have been sold to persons on the Council application list or already living in Council houses.

In view of the Government subsidy policy all new houses built by the Council have been utilized for the rehousing of Slum Clearance tenants and whilst this policy continues it will be many years before many young couples in lodgings will be able to have the offer of a Council house owing to the relative small number of relets which become available.

The Council's application list at 31st December, 1960 showed the following applicants for Council houses, which is a decrease of only 11 over last year's list and shows a considerable increase (37) in the number of applicants for bungalows or flats.

In Lodgings	...	...	...	...	60
Not in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	234
Bungalows or 1 bedroom flats	...	...	...	...	149
					443

Pre-War Council houses still are very popular owing to their lower rentals and many tenants have made improvements to them by the replacement of older fittings and fireplaces.

The Council have carried out their first scheme for the replacement of fireplaces to their pre-war estates, the weekly rent increase charged is 2/- per week, to cover this cost of approximately £52 per fireplace.

74 fireplaces have been replaced as follows:—23 Combination Ranges and 51 Tiled Fireplaces, with Gas or Electric cookers.

It is obvious from these figures that the combination range is rapidly losing favour even in the mining districts and is giving way to the tiled fireplace and independent cooker.

During the year 31 refrigerators were installed on rental to tenants of both pre-war and post-war houses. There are now 404 refrigerators in Council property on rentals ranging from 1/7d. to 2/4d. per week.

33 improvement grants were made during the year for the improvement of older type houses, mainly towards the cost of provision of hot water and bath system and inside W.C's. In all cases the applicants were Owner/Occupiers.

OVERCROWDING

The standard of overcrowding adopted by the Council for their points scheme is based upon bedroom accommodation rather than total room accommodation and on this standard 49 applicants for Council houses, not including persons living in lodgings, were living in conditions considered to constitute overcrowding. In addition to this, 25 families occupy houses where the sleeping accommodation causes moral overcrowding in accordance with the Council's standard. There are no known cases of actual overcrowding in accordance with the Ministry's legal standard.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS

There were no conversions carried out during the year but the sewer in Batley Road was completed and has now made it possible for a further 9 privies to be done away with and replaced by W.C's. 14 houses are concerned, and it is hoped that 14 W.C's will be provided so as to give each one its own convenience.

7 pail closets at property belonging to the British Transport Commission are also to be replaced with W.C's and a small sewage disposal scheme installed, and this should then complete the whole of the Council's programme for replacement of privies and pail closets.

No. and Type of Closet			No. and Type of Ashpits				Cess-pools emptied by Sanitary Staff
Privies to convert in all parts of the District	Water Carriage System						
	Fresh Water	Waste Water or Hand Flushed	Total No. of Ashpits of all kinds	Privy Ashpits	Dry Ashpits	Bins	
64	5,573	14	44	34	10	5,544	15

CESSPOOL AND SEWAGE WORKS

The 15 cesspools and all road gullies in the district have been cleansed regularly by means of the Council's 750 gallon mechanical gully and cesspool emptier. The work is carried out satisfactorily and hygienically. The arrangement by which the machine is loaned out to the West Riding County Council, Horbury U.D.C., and Ossett M.B.C. has continued to allow the service in our own district to be operated economically. A new Yorkshire Karrier gully/cesspool emptier was delivered in May, and the old machine, which was 13 years' old, was taken off the road. The new machine is powered by a diesel engine and should show more economical fuel costs than did the old petrol driven one.

Gross income from other Authorities during the year amounted to £630.

The proposed pumping station and sewer extension at Kirkhamgate to replace the existing cesspool at Lindale Farm have been completed and it is hoped this will be satisfactory.

New sewers are being laid in Canal Lane, and Bottom Boat Road, so as to obviate nuisance caused by sewers which have subsided.

WATER SUPPLY

All occupied premises in the district are on town's water, which is bought from Wakefield Corporation. Results of samples of water are received regularly from Wakefield Corporation and show the water to be of satisfactory quality.

Low pressure and poor supply are experienced in some parts of the district due to the mains or service pipes being corroded up and in some cases it will be necessary for renewals to be made at an early date. Poor pressure to properties in Ferry Lane has been overcome by the installation of a new main along this road.

TENTS AND CARAVANS

There are now only three caravans in the district used as permanent dwellings. The site at the rear of the 'Drum and Monkey' is used at times as a winter quartering ground for various showmen but this is not a good site for this purpose. The site at the rear of the 'Sun Inn' is still used as a site for travelling salesmen and showmen. Constant visits make it possible to see that the site is kept in a reasonable condition. Water Closets, together with a wash house and fixed water tap are provided on this site. The surface is kept in fairly decent condition by the regular ashing down of the ground. Generally speaking however, the presence of these caravans does create nuisance owing to misuse of the site and they are the subject of many complaints from nearby residents.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Liquid insecticide has again been used at premises infested with bugs and fleas but the need for this service has been very rarely required.

Prior to removal to Council houses, the houses of all tenants are inspected and where necessary, spraying is carried out.

Cricket and fly infestations on the refuse tips were kept down by spraying.

Rat infestations are very slight and scattered, the chief ones being on the Council's refuse tips and sewage works which are baited as and when infestations show. The isolated complaints of infestations were attended to by the department.

URINALS

The two public urinals in the district are regularly cleansed and have not been the subject of any complaint. The shortage of public conveniences in the district is very noticeable and the Council should now consider the erection of further toilets throughout the district.

CLEANSING

The cleansing of the district has been carried out by direct labour employing one foreman, three drivers, and eleven labourers. Whilst the aim of the department is to give a regular 7 day collection, this has not been possible due to such things as absence due to sickness, increased holiday allowances and wet weather, and it has only been possible to maintain a 9 day collection average. The service has operated reasonably satisfactory and there have been only isolated complaints.

In addition to the work of refuse collection, all choked drains occurring in the district are cleared by the department and the public urinals attended to.

Staffing has continued to present no problems as is experienced in many areas and during the year there have been no vacancies.

Vehicles employed are two S. and D. fore and aft tipping freighters and one Karrier Bantam, also one spare Karrier Bantam which is used in all the departments of the Council as and when required. The Karrier Bantam which is full time refuse collection vehicle is the last petrol vehicle run by the Council and is now almost 11 years' old and should during the next year be considered for replacement. The extended use of diesel fuel in place of petrol continues to show a good 50% saving on the fuel bill.

The nature of the household refuse collected continues to become less heavy and more bulky which causes trouble on the tips owing to its poor consolidating properties. Quite a large amount of the refuse could be disposed of by burning by the tenants concerned and thus a great deal of expense saved on collection.

Tipping is carried out at Bottom Boat, Lee Moor, Ferry Lane and Jerry Clay Lane, although the flooding at Bottom Boat which took place has now restricted tipping there and it is unlikely to recommence for a very long time. The first basin at the Ferry Lane Waterworks has now been filled in and is to be levelled off and soiled over by contract to give a good area of playing field. During next year the second basin is to be filled in and owing to the loss of tipping space at Bottom Boat increased tipping will take place at Lee Moor. There have been no tip fires during the year.

Spraying has been carried out on the tips to keep as free as possible from insect pests such as crickets and flies.

Covering material for both Jerry Clay and Ferry Lane tips has again been adequate to keep the tips covered although we have a considerable amount of trouble from people using the tip for disposal of private refuse of all types, varying from building materials to worn out furniture. These people invariably tip the materials at the entrance to the tips and it is a constant source of trouble.

Salvage continues to be an essential and important part of the work of the department from the economic point of view. Sorting of paper into grades has been carried out with a price of £7 10s. 0d. per ton for mixed paper and £8 10s. 0d. per ton for newsprint.

During the year £1,014 was realised by the sale of waste paper.

The baling arrangements made in 1955 when the electric baling press was purchased continues to work satisfactorily and all paper collected is baled the same night at the rate of £2 10s. 0d. per ton, by two men who work overtime.

The bonus system of waste paper collected was continued during the year and £261 was paid out to the men for the 128 tons collected.

The bin provision scheme adopted by the Council has completed its ninth full year. During the year 300 bins have been provided at a charge on the rates.

This scheme has now had its effect on the general condition of the bins in the district and it can be claimed that these are now in satisfactory condition and there are no bad bins outstanding.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT STORES

There are 19 premises registered with the Council for the storage of petrol in quantities from 25 gallons to 12,500 gallons. Regular visits are made to the premises to see that the regulations and safety precautions are being carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE

Letters sent out — GENERAL — 3090

Informal notices — HOUSING — 253

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. WALKER.

